VOLUME 1

# PONOLA, PONOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1843.

NUMBER 3.

Printel and published avery Wednesday at THREE DULLARS in advances. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged

Advertisemen's inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements which exceed ten lines, charged ten cents per line for the first, and five cents

for each insertion afterwards. YEARLY ADVERTISING .- A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the Interest of mer-

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser will be charged for

seperately at the ordinary rates. Professional sards, not alterable for the year, convaining tea lines or less ten dollars.

T e names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for ave dollars, payment always in advance, and State offices ten dollars. Election tickets will never be delivered 'till

Political circularsor communications of only an individual interest, will be charge at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in Advertisements not marked with the number of

insertions will be continued 'till forbid, and any alterations made after insartion charged extra. Advertising patrons will favor us by handing in their advertisements, as early after corregular publication days as convenient-not later in any

case, if possible, than Monday night

All JOB-WORK must be paid for on deliv-Postage must be paid on all letters, or they wil

## MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

The mail from Memphis arrives on Toesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M. and departs im-

The mail from Oxford arrives on Tuesdaysot 6 o'clock P. M. and departs on Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M.

The mail from Grenada, arrives on Sundays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Fridays at 6 o'-The mail from Carrollton arrives Thursda's at

6 o'clock P. M., and departs Mondays at 6 o'clock LITERARY, DOMESTIC, & FASHIONA-

BLE FAMILY MAGAZINE.

# Godey's Lady's Mook,

THE LONG ESTABLISHED Arbiter ei Easte, gashion, and The Belles Lettres.
FOR THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

ODEY'S I ADY'S BOOK having been for series of years, universally recognized as the exclusive and indisputable guide to the tair sex. in matters of tasts, fashion, and literat we-the only work conducted by distinguished female authors, who have won for themselves a high place among the guiding spirits of the ageclasively devoted to the ladies-its favor with its Inic patrons has not been lass remarkable than its partiest adaptation to their fastings and tastes and their regalrements. In entiring upon a new year, the publisher, without diminishing in the least that stelling and useful I terature, which has so long to saltra from laying and at contribution the native male writers, will, as each successive number appears, present in the savern! departments of laternture, Peshion, and Pictorial Embellishment, a constant and ever varying succession of asw and striking features. Nor does he promise without ample ability to perform. The best literary talont, the best efforts of the most distinguished artists in the country-and, to crown as well as adota the whole, the most perfect arrangements for the reception of the American, London and Paris Fashions, far in advance of any other publication in this country, enable him to assure the patrons of the LADY'S BOOK that the forthcoming volume will more than justify its well carned title of the Magazine of Magazines for the ladies of our It has proved into custom to pasert that dress is

a master of trifling importance, but this every lady knows to be utterly false. Taste in drees is univariably falt to be the index of a thousand desirable analities in woman, while a deficiency in this respectalways injures one in the estimat on of strangers, and even of her intimate friends-the beauty of Helen and the wit of Aspasia, would hardly commend to general favor an acknowledged now by in dress. Hence the importance of an accredited guide to the Fashions.

This useful office, already filled for fourteen years, with universal acceptance, by the Lady's Book, the publisher pledges himself to discharge in future, in a style surpassing all his former efforts. The ladies know perfect'y well that our Magazine is the highest authority in Fashion.

No lady considersherself well dressed who contravenes this authority, and, in our own city, in N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Locisville, Lexington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the other metropolition cities of the various States, the tasteful Fashion Plates of the Lady's Book distate the laws

In future the figures will be thrown into tasteful groups, displaying the graces of dress to the best advantage, and the back grounds of the plates will present interesting views, designed by the first

As a farther assurance of thorough excellence in this department, the publisher has secured the services of Miss LESLIE, who will illustrate the Fashion Plates, in her usual felicitous and graphic style, uniting a thorough knowledge of the subject, with a clear, graceful and intelligible manner of treating it. Her descriptions are worthy of the productions of her own glowing pencil, which drew the earliest Fashion Plates for the Lady's

The publisher's correspondent in Paris is possessed of such ample means of obtaining the real and present Paris Fashions, and of transmitting tham in advance of all competitors, that the ladies may continue, as they have always done, to copy from our plates what has received the sanction of indisputable ton, the last, the newest, the best fash-

ions, fresh from Paris. The arrangements for producing a most brilliant and attractive series of Line and Mezzotint Engravings are now complets. Pictores fresh from the easels of our first rate American Artists, are now actually in the hands of the ablest American engravers, the subjects embracing not only the usnal popular and domestic topics, but others which are interwoven into the very heart strings of American nationality, treating as they do of stirring incidents in the glorious and heroic age of Amer-

With respect to the general literary and moral tone of the Lady's Book, for 1843, it will maintain its usual consistent character of a domestic and fashionable family magazine. While such contributors as Miss Luslie, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Hall, Mrs Embury, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs Sigourney, Mrs V E Howard, Mrs Seba Smith, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs C Lee Hentz, Mrs Parsons, and Mrs S J Hale continue their contributions, the

beautiful and the assful, all that charms the fancy and all that mends the beart and guides the best affections of our natare, will continue to adorn and dignify our pages.

The lovers of historical romance, and those who ur nation's literature, will have their peculiar tastes gratified by the contributions of Dr Robert M Bird, the author of the Gladiator', 'Calvar' &c. The admirers of Southern scenery and manners will recognise with pleasure, among our correspondents, the name of W Gilmore Simms, the novelist, author of 'Guy Rivers,' 'Yemasses,' &c.

Those who are partial to graceful, easy, nonchanalant, gentlemanly story telling, will always says: hall with pleasure the monthly return of N P Wilis, the most piquant, lively and fertile of all magazine writers

The admirers of the high toned, moral and dome tic Nouvellette, will recognise with pleasure, among our contributors, the name of T S Arthur, author of 'Six Nights with the Washingtonians,' &c. Contributions are also ready from the peas of Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, late Principal of the Philadelphia High School, Professor John Sanderson, author of 'a Year in Paris,' Professor John Frost, editor of the Young People's Book.

Our limits will not give us space enough to enumerate the names of a tithe of our contributors. Our list of foreign contribators is enriched with Jonana Baille. Mary Russell Mitford,

Mary Howitt, Maria Edgeworth, Hon. Mrs C. Norton, Mrs. S.C. Hall, recognised in Europe as the elite of British female The publisher's means of increasing the beauty

and value of the Lady's Book are accemulating audibators, he is constantly receiving accessions both at home and alroad. His arrangements with respect to Original.

PAINTINGS, from such Artists as Rothermel, Frankenstein, Croome, Chapman, Maclise, Huntingdon, are now complete, and he numbers among the engravers whose services are constantly retained. Warner, Smith, Dick. Ellis,

Gimbredge, Jones. His whole system of arrangements with respect to Fashion Plates is now developed and perfected. The Lady's Book will therefore continue to maintain that proud pre-eminence in merit and in popularity, which for then years of unintermitted attention on the part of the publisher has sarned-it will still remain, asherstofore, the PAVORITE OF

TERMS. Godey's Lady's Book, Lyear in advance, \$3 do 2 yrs both in advance Two copies, one year, L. A. GODEY,

Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestaut Street, Phil'a. EVESSISSIPPI COLLEGE

AT CLINTON MISS. L commence the Fall and sion of five months on 3d of October next. The ficulty consists of Rev. Alexander Campbell, President; Nev. Robert M'Lain, Professor of Mathematics and Natoral Philosophy; Edward Pic-

fit. Principal of the Preparatory department. Tuntion payable in advance. Primary division, per session. 18,00 Classical and scientific division, Boarding and room per month 8,00 Students are expected to furnish their rooms vashing. Washing can be had in town at from

The female Department, under the superintenlence of the President of the College, assisted by Miss, H. E. Gillespie, and others will commence

5 to 374 cants use dozen.

Tuition payable in advance. Per session, in primary division, in middle in high in music on piano, in music on guitar, in painting, drawing, wax flowers, 15 00 Boarding and soom per month. Boarding and room, with fuel, lights, hed-

ding and room furniture, washing, &cc. &cc. Dr. Picket is expected during the win er to devar a course of lectures on chemistry accompanied with experiments, for the benefit of both

By order of the Board: COWLES MEAD. President Board of Trustees, M. C. Clinton, Sept. 14, 1842.

#### JOSEPH W. CARROLL. FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 90 Magazine Street,

New Orleans.

Refer to,
Jao. H. McRas Esq. Grenada, Miss,
Jao. D. McLemore Esq. Oakland, Miss,
Jao. A. Binford Esq. Carroll county, Mis. U. TYSON,

PANOLA, Mississippi, Having a commodious Warehouse at the steamboat landing, will pay strict attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise, C tton &c., as well as the sales of Produce or Groceries,

March 8th, 1843. J.R. JEFFERSON & Co. Commission Merchants,

COTTON & TOPACCO FACTORS, No. 58, Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

September 17, 1842. 37-4m\* A. P. Gray & Campbell, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

No. 41, New Levee Street,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Having engaged the services of Mr. R. T. Bryarly, he, together with ourselves, will give particular attention to the sale of Cotton, and the transaction

planters of North Mississippi. A. P. GRAY & CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1842. 50-13w James Abernathy & Co., MEMPHIS, TENN,

James Abernathy, NEW ORLEANS, the sale of COTTON; Selling, Receiv-

ing and Forwarding Merchandize. We have employed Mr. O. E. Wilcox, who will serve his acquaintances in Mis-

sissippi. December 31, 1642. Wonderful sights in the Air.

The venerable American Lexicographer has thought it worth while to egard our nation's glory as the prime objects of notice, in the New Haven Herald, the use which appears to have been made in recent publications, of certain atmospheric phenomena, in reference to the great change which, it is said, is to come over the world this year. He

"To persons not accustomed to see any unusual phenomenon in the heavens. such a fiery appearance in the clouds must be terrific. Ignorance, in such cases is a calamity. I had seen most wonderful appearances in the clouds or heavens, and was not in the least dis-

"In the dark day, May 19, 1780, the heavens were covered with a dense cloud for three or four hours; the Legislature was in session at Hartford, and such was the darkness that business could not be transacted without candles. During the time, the clouds were tinged year by year. To his already inestimable list of | with a yellow or faint red for hours, for which no cause has been assigned. I stood and viewed this phenomenon with astonishment, but I had no fear that the world was coming to an end.

an extraordinary light spread over the whole hemisphere from horizon to horizon, north and south, east and west .-The light was of a yellow cast, and wa- merce:-N. Y. Magnet. vy. The waving of the light was visible, and some persons heard, or immagined they heard, a slight rustling sound. I then resided in Goshen, Orange county, New York, and stood half an hour on a bridge over the Wall Kill, to witness this extraordinary phenomenon, but I saw no person that was frightened at the sight.

"In the year 1783, a great part of Europe was for weeks overspread with haziness of atmosphere which caused great consternation; the churches were crowded with supplicants. The astronkatt, M. D., Professor of Chamistry, Rav. C. Par- omer Lalande attempted to allay the fright by endeavoring to account for the appearance, which he ascribed to an uncommon exhalation of watery particles from the great rain of the precedwith bedding, furniture, &c. and procure their own ing year. But at last the cause was ascertained to be smoke from the great eruption of the volcano Hecla, in Iceland, which covered more than three thousand square miles with burning lava, in some places to the depth of forty feet. I had this account from Dr. Frank lin, who was in Europe at that time.

"In a late paper, published by the Millerites, I saw an article stating that the northern lights foretell something terrible. The writer seems not to know that in the high northern latitudes, in the sixteenth degree and northward, northern lights are of daily occurrence, and so have been from time immemorial. So illuminated are the heavens, that persons may often see to read in the night.

"These lights occasionally come so far south as to illuminate the sky in our latitude. Sometimes they do not appear for many years. At the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, those lights were not seen for a long period, and when they re-appeared about the year 1817, our ancestors, who had not seen or heard of them, were all alarmed, and actually supposed the day of judgment was come.

"During my life, I have been so accustomed to see northern lights, falling stars so called, and fire balls, that they have long since ceased to excite my cu-

"Nearly thirty years ago I read an article in a Vermon) paper, stating that the northern light, on a certain eveningwas so low as to be visible between the spectator and a distant mountain.

N. WEBSTER."

Highly Important to Dandies. The New York correspondent of the

lis-says in a recent lettter: of business generally, for account of the

the taste of the dandies among your stuff.' The 'crunching' was the sawing readers, but it may interest here and his own thigh bone. The first dressing there a moustachio at Washington to was performed in mesmeric sleep, with know that, by the latest accounts from similar success and absence of all pain.3 Paris, all fashion in gentlemen's appar- This case is so important, that I have ry later. Offer their services to the public for el and outer seeming is at an end. An condensed its principal features, and attempt having lately been made to re- when I consider the gravity with which dia into Europe 551 A D introduce the fashion of short hair and the operation was surrounded, the numto abandon straps and suspenders, (the bers who were present, the unquestionwaistcoat covering the waist to the hips,) able rank and respectability of the proit was fully conceded by the tailors and fessional gentlemen, and the ufter ab

there were no three followers of any peculiar style costume, and that, to the great praise of human ingenuity, every deride or despise influences so extraordandy in Paris seemed to have- worked dinary, important and practical. out his separate idiosyncrasy. I cannot imagine a greater consternation than will be spread by this dynasty of interesting debate took place in regard variety over the stereotyped classes of to the treaty of Washington. Mr. this country. We are, as I have re- Benton moved to strike out of the namarked in a previous letter, the most val appropriation bill so much as was gregarious people on earth, and in any intended to provide for the African squad crowd, such as Broadway on Sunday, ron, stipulated for by the treaty. Mr. one person from another, so exactly are of the government, and alleged that all men of all ages alike. Fancy the there was really but very slight, if any dismay of each New York "particular" difference of opinion between Sir Robert a costume sui generis for himself. My plied to him and was followed on the God pleases.

NSIDER SUCH EASY VEHICLES OF KNOWLEDGE MORE HAPFILY CALCULATED THAN ANY OTHER, TO PRESERVE THE LIBERTY, STINGLATE THE INDUSTRY, & MELIOPATE THE MORALS OF A FREE PROPER. - Washington.

#### Amputation of the Leg during a state of Somnipathy.

The first case of a surgical operation, as far as we know, ever performed in "In the evening of 20th March, 1782, this country, was detailed in the fourth number of the Magnet. The following extraordinary relation is from the London correspondent of Journal of Com-

The most extraordinary surgical op-

peration has been performed, the particulars of which will be found detailed in a couple of columns of the Morning to submit a resolution instructing the Herald of the 26th ult. James Wom- Judiciary Committee to report a bill rebell 42, a laboring man, had suffered for a period of five years with a pain- rida prohibiting the emigration thither ful affection of the left knee joint. He of free negroes. After much excitement, was admitted into the hospital at Wel- it was refused, the vote being 66 to 104. lew in Nottinghamshire, and it was de- Mr. Cushing attempted to bring before cided that an amputation should take the House an extract from a letter from place above the knee joint, and it was Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster in regard accordingly done while the patient was to Sir Robert Peel's speech. Leave was under the influence of mesmeric sleep! On the 1st of October this wonderful operation was thus performed, as given ishes the position taken by Sir Robert in the words of the mesmeriser, one that the famous despatch of Lord Aber-Mr. W. Topham, a lawyer of the Middla Temple, London; "I again mesmerised him in four minutes. In a quarter of an hour I told Mr. W. Squire Wood (the operator.) that he might commence. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed erelids, and there kept them still further to deepen the sleep. Mr. Ward after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the centre of third time and passed. A bill to cstabthe outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone, and then made a clear incision round the bone to the opposite point on the outside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful .-The calm respiration of the sleeping nan alone was heard, for all others were suspended. In making the second incision the position of the leg was found to be more inconvenient than it had appeared, and the operator could not procted with his former facility. Soon after the second incision a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued at intervals until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream, for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placid look of his countenance never once changed, for an instant, his whole frame rested uncontrolled, in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or a nerve was seen to twitch. To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries and applying the bandages-occupying the period of upwards of twenty minutes -he lay like a statue. With strong salvolatile and water, he gradually and

never knew any thing more, (after his being mesmerised,) and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crunching.' He was asked if National Intelligencer-one N. P. Wil- that was painful; he replied, 'No pain at all; I never had any, and knew noth-I do not know you care to cater for ing till I was awakened by that strong

hair-dresses that among noticeable men | sence of all affectation, I must candidly | England AD 788. admit that scepticism is staggered, and that we are no longer in a position to

### Congressional.

On the 23d ult. in the Senate a very it requires sharp practice to distinguish | Archer of Virginia presented the views if he is inexorably compelled to invent Peel and Mr. Webster. Mr. Benton reobserving informan', who is lately from same side by Mr. Allen. Mr. Calhoun Paris, tells me, however, they continue opposed the Missourian with effect, and to wear the full complement of beard, upon the question being taken Mr. Benand that this, appendage seems to have | ton's motion was voted down as folbecome a fixture to be rated hereafter lows: yeas 4, nays 36. Mr Hunting. with the nose and eyes, and worn, as ton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported against erecting a marine hospital at Pittsburg and against another at Key West; against the House bill cutting down the number of the officers in the New York Custom House, but in favor of limiting the expenses of that esteblishment at \$388,500; and against 1471. the adoption of the warehousing system. On this latter subject two of the committee made a report in favor of the 1641. system--both were ordered to be printed. Nothing else of interest occur-

In the House Mr. Briggs asked leave pealing an act of the Legislature of Florefused, but the extract is published in the Globe. It most conclusively demol- quis of Worcester 1655. deen had remained fourteen months unanswered because unanswerable. The debate on the scheme of Cost Johnson was continued by Mr. Pope. Then came up the Appropriation bill for harbors & rivers, and upon the final vote the | England 1752. bill was laid upon the table by 107 to 87. The bill providing for the payment of the 2 per cent fund due by the United States to Alabama was read a lish a National Foundry was reported, 1794. read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole. -Pic.

# Singular Phenomena.

The St. Louis Era of the 13th inst. has the following paragraph:

Yazoo Banner.

"Some of the papers in the upper part of Missouri, notice the fall of a dark substance resembling steel dust, immediately after the heavy snow two weeks ago. The light of the sun was obscured all day, on Tuesday, by dense clouds of this substance, and it is known to

#### \*Chronology of some important Inventions.

have extended to several counties."

Maps, globes and dials were first invented by Anaximander, 6th century before Christ. First brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, in

Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at Athens 562 B. C. Plays were first acted at Rome, 39

The first public Library was founded

at Athens, 525, and at Rome, 167 B.C. calmly awoke, and when asked to describe what he had felt, thus replied: 'I -at Alexandria 284 A. D. Paper was invented in China, 170

> The Calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise, first made in A. D. 43. Saddles came into use in the fourth

Horse shoes made of iron, first used

Stirrups not made 'till about a centu-Manufacture of silk brought from In-

Pens first made of quills A D 635.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into England A D 764.

Figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saraceus A D 201. Paper made of cotton rags invented towards the close of the tenth centu

Paper made of linen, 1300.

The degree of Doctor first conferred in Europe, at Bologna, 1139; in Eng-

The first regular Bank established at Venice 1157-bank of Genoa, 1407bank of Amsterdam, 1609-of England,

Astronomy and Geometry brought into England 1220.

Linen first made in England 1253. Speciacles invented 1380.

The art of weaving introduced into

Music notes, as now used, invented,

Gunpowder invented at Cologne, by Cannon first used at the seige of Alge-

ziras, 1342. Muskets in use 1370.

Pistols in use 1544. Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttenburg 1440.

Printing introduced into England, Post Office established in France.

1464-in England 1581-in Germany

Turkeys and chocolate introduced into England from America 1520. Tobacco introduced into France by

Nicot 1560. First coach made in England, 1564. Clocks first made in England 1560. Potatoes introduced into England and

The circulation of the blood discover-

ed by Harvey 1619. First newspaper published at Venice 1630-France 1631--England 1665.

Coffee introduced into England 1641. Steam Engine invented by the Mar-

Fire engines invented 1663.

Turnpikes, in England 1663. Bayonets invented at Bayonne (whence their name) 1670-first brought into

use at the battle of Turin 1693. Stereotype printing invented 1725. New style of calendar introduced into

Air balloous and acrostation invented in France 1782.

First mail carried in England by stage coach 1785. The cotton gin invented in Georgia in

Life boats invented in England 1802. First steamboat on the Iludson river,

Streets of London first lit with gas,

From the National Intelligencer. Temperance Hymn.

BY JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT. The gush of cool bright waters, Soft music to the ear, The laugh of beauty's daughters And childhood's mingle here; And age comes looking brighter-.The old man and his wife Walked up you hillock lighter, With steps of earlier life.

For nature's groans have rison To nature's loving God, And he hath rent the prison Where soul became a clod; His mighty arm hath riven The water rocks again, And from our feast hath driven The fires that scorch the brain.

Clear, dancing, glancing fountains! Your hymn in solitudes Swells from the lifted mountains And gently here intrudes; Our hearts dance to its measures-We shout aloud and long As those who find great treasures, And burst into a song.

Here with us stand our brothers Plucked from the living grave, Whom sisters, wives and moders Have long implored to save; Now take the PLEDGE of gladness, We drink its waters clear! Away with wine cup madness

We have the cups that cheer.

The New Orleans First Municipality has lately consigned \$20,000 of its Pleadings introduced into courts in notes to the flames.